

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1867.

[No. 2022.]

VOL VII.]

Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD

At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and
Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in
the bills of the day. All kinds of goods
which are on limitation and the prices of
which are established, can at any time be
viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation
and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Has received by the ship William and John,
from Liverpool,

FALL GOODS.

October 24.

WANTED

A middle aged woman, capable of managing
a house. To one of good character liberal
wages will be given. Enquire of the Prin-

Sept. 9.

FOR SALE,

A Likely Negro Girl, about 16
years of age accustomed to the care of child-
ren and cleaning a house.

Apply to the PRINTER.
Nov. 7.

TO RENT,

and possession given on the 14th of Novemb
next,

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia streets,
now occupied by Mr. John Roberts. For
terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living
next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,

City of Washington, Oct. 20.

JAMES SANDERSON,

Offers for sale very low,

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
5 pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton
And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines,
Spirits, Liquors, Teas and Groceries.
October 12.

BRYAN HAMPSON

HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Lisbon
12 do. particular Tenerife
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hogsheads 3d proof Andalus rum
12 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 chests young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
150 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
20 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre
A quantity of fine and ground alum salt.
At all times he has the first quality flour for
family use on hand—with a number of other
articles—all of which he will sell low on his
former terms.
Aug. 31.

NOTICE.

THOSE who have claims upon the estate
of William Ostry, an insolvent debtor,
are hereby required to bring in and exhibit
the same to the Trustee on or before the 10th
day of December next.

N. Fitzhugh.

Nov. 10.

On the 15th of December next,
I propose to make a dividend of such of the
moneys belonging to the estate of W. Ostry an
insolvent debtor as have come to my hands. The
creditors of that estate will therefore be pleas-
ed on that day to attend at my office to receive
their respective dividends.

Thomas Swann, Trustee.

Nov. 10

WINE.

TEA.

For Charleston,

The Sloop

GEORGE,

Capt. Fowler;

Lying at Merchants wharf—
or freight or passage (having good accom-
modations) apply to the Master on board.
November 23.

Freight wanted

For Brig IZETTE,

JOHN BARNES, Master;

Burthen eighteen hundred bar-
rels or two hundred and sixty hogs-
heads.

Also, for sale on board said Brig,
45,000 feet of Lumber,
New-England Rum,
Potatoes and Oars.
Apply to

William Yeaton.

November 2.

TEN PIPES

Choice Cognac Brandy,

8 hogsheads West-India Rum,
10 qr. casks L. P. Tenerife Wine,
16 casks Rice,
195 Shares Marine Insurance Stock.

For Sale by

Catlett and Fisk.

November 19.

Wanted to Purchase,

A NEGRO MAN from 18 to 25 years of
age; for whom a liberal price will be given.

Apply to

John Gadsby.

November 19.

COFFEE.

5000lb. good COFFEE,
50lb. NUTMEGS,
With as usual, a general assortment of
WINES, LIQUORS and GROCERIES, for
sale on reasonable terms by

Joseph Mandeville,

Corner of King and Fairfax streets.
October 30.

LANDING THIS DAY,
FROM ON BOARD THE SCHOONER
FAIR-PLAY,

AND FOR SALE,

75 hogsheads, 15 tierces and 16 barrels of first
quality Sugars
33 hogsheads and a few tierces of retailing
Molasses.

Apply to

Mordecai Miller.

October 31.

LANDING

From the schooner Freighter, captain Thomas,
from Portland and for sale by

Lawrason & Fowle;

40,000 feet lumber,
100 bbls. New England rum,
50 boxes mould candles,
100 sides seal leather,
50 quintals cod fish,

IN STORE,

5 tons St. Petersburg clean hemp,
3 bales plains,
2 do. Kendal cottons,
100 doz. English sewing twine,
1500 sides red seal leather,
10 chests young hyson tea,
20 pipes Holland gin,
6 do. Bordeaux bandy,
6 hogsheads New England rum,
300 boxes brown soap,
50 do. mould candles,
50 do. chocolate,
30 do. Havana sugar,
Hogsheads and barrels retailing sugar,
Half barrel and keds beef,
30 barrels and half barrels mackerel,
2 trunks coarse and fine shoes.

November 21.

Public Sale.

In pursuance of a decree of the Superior
Court of Chancery, holden at the capitol in
Richmond, March 5, 1867, will be sold, on
the premises on THURSDAY, the 26th
instant at half past 3 o'clock in the after-
noon, to the highest bidder, for cash

A House & Lot—Also, an unin-
proved Lot, situated on the north side of Duke
street, between Columbus & Alfred streets—
the property of Amos Alexander.

Cuthbert Powell,

Phineas Janney,

Thomas Janney.

November 2.

A BALL.

MR. GENERIS has the honor to inform
the Gentlemen of Alexandria, that his first
BALL will be on THURSDAY next, 26th
instant. No gentleman permitted to dance
in boots.

November 23.

For Sale.

Two healthy likely Negro Girls,

ONE about 15 years of age, the other 12.
Moreover, I wish to sell, or rent, on
ground rent, my Lot on Duke street, in the
town of Alexandria. The terms will be made
known on application to Mr. N. C. Hunter,
who is authorised to dispose of the property,
or to

John Chapman-Hunter.

Fairfax county, Nov. 18

Notice to Hunters!

HAVING sold the exclusive right of hunt-
ing and shooting on Jones's Point, to a com-
pany of gentlemen; I hereby prohibit all other
persons whatever from using that privilege,
without having first obtained their permission
in writing. As I have undertaken to guaran-
tee the exclusive right as above, I shall pro-
secute whoever may be found disregarding
this notice.

November 21.

Josiah Browning.

Joseph H. Mandeville,

KING-STREET, NEAR THE RIVER,

Has for Sale,

Muscovado SUGAR in hogsheads and

bbls. various qualities

Loaf and Lump do. in bbls.

200 barrels inspected HERRINGS

COFFEE in bags

MOLASSES in hogsheads.

Imperial

Old Hyson

Young Hyson, } TEAS

Hyson Skin and

Souchong

Port

Madeira

Claret

Sherry

Lisbon and } WINES

Malaga

Cogniac and Spanish Brandy

Jamaica

Antigua

Windward Island and } RUM

New-England

Rye Whiskey in barrels

Cherry Bounce in do.

Salt, coarse and fine

Pepper, Pimento, Snuff, Chewing Tobac-

co, Segars, Mould and Dipped Candles, Soap,

Copperas, Madder, Wrapping Paper, Rice,

Chocolate, Philadelphia Porter, Havana Ho-

ney.

ALSO,

A constant supply of nice Flour for family
use.

October 27.

Public Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Superior Court
of Chancery for the Richmond district, will be
sold, at public auction, on Tuesday the
15th day of December next, if fair, if not,
the next fair day, that very valuable and de-
lightful SEAR, in the county of Stafford, on
the Rappahannock river, about six miles be-
low Fredericksburg, called

TRAVELLER'S REST,

The residence of the late Mr. Tho. Garnett.
The terms of sale will be one fourth of the
purchase money, and so much more as shall
be sufficient to defray the costs of suit and
expenses attending the sale, in cash; one
third of the residue payable when George
Garnett shall attain his age of twenty-one
years, with interest from the day of sale;
one other third payable when Joseph Garnett
shall attain his age of twenty-one years, with
like interest; one sixth, or a half of the re-
maining third, payable when Elizabeth W.
Garnett shall attain her age of twenty-one
years, or marry, with like interest; and the
residue when the youngest daughter of the
said Mr. Thomas Garnett deceased, shall at-
tain her age of twenty-one years, or marry,
with like interest; subject to the dower of
the widow of the said Mr. Thomas Garnett.
The interest on each payment to be paid an-
nually, and no title to be made to the purcha-
ser until the whole money is paid, the title
being held as a security therefor.

Wm. Lovell, -Ex'r.

November 19.

d4w.

FOR SALE,

The Brig

PRESIDENT,

Burthen about eight hundred bar-
rels. She is a strong sound vessel,
and well found. A liberal credit will be gi-
ven.—Apply to

John Tucker.

Nov. 24.

d3tee3.

A CHARITY SERMON

May be expected next LORD'S DAY, in the
forenoon, at the Presbyterian Church, for the
relief of the poor of the town.

"He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the
Lord, and the loan he is pledged to repay."

The members of the St. Andrew's Soci-
ety are requested to meet at the court-house,
at the ringing of the bell, that they move in a
body from thence to the church.

The Society are also requested to attend on
Monday next at ten o'clock, A. M. the Ann-
iversary Meeting at Gadsby's hotel.

By order of the President,

Donald Macleod, Sec'y.

November 24.

st

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

Two NEGRO MEN, accustomed to plan-
tation work, one other as a striker to a smith,
one as cook, and one hostler. None need apply
but such as can be well recommended. Ap-
ply to

John Gadsby.

November 24.

d

JUST RECEIVED,

150 boxes Havana Segars, of a
very superior quality.

JESSE TALBOTT.

11th mo, 23d.

co4w

Bank of Potomac,

November 5, 1867.

NOTICE is hereby given the Stockhold-
ers of this institution, that a dividend of
four per cent. on the capital stock for the half
year ending this day, will be paid them or their
legal representatives, on Wednesday next, the
11th instant.

By order of the President and directors.

Ch. PAGE, CHAS'R.

November 7.

co4w.

PUBLIC SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 19th day of December
next, will be offered for sale, on the premi-
ses,

A N elegant SQUARE OF GROUND,
situate adjoining the Spring Garden
and handsomely enclosed. The terms of sale
will be one third in four months, one third in
eight months, and the remaining third in 12
months.

Beale Howard.

November 19.

cots

A French and English Gazette.

To Amateurs of the French Language.

WE are authorised to announce to the
Public, and more especially to
American Ladies and Gentlemen, (for whom
this new establishment is adapted) that L'Or-
acle, a French and English Gazette, printed
three times a week, in Charleston, South-
Carolina, will be published daily on the first
of January, 1868, in the city of New York.

A book of subscription is opened at this Of-
fice and at Mr. Gadsby's Coffee-House.

Subscribers pay Nine Dollars per annum,
and only Eight Dollars, if paid in advance.

The establishment will prove very benefi-
cial both to Amateurs and Pupils of the French
or English languages.

The Editor and Proprietor is Mr. Negrin,
who is on his way from here to New-York,
forming his correspondence.

November 23.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Having withdrawn from the partnership of
Horner and Pyles, begs leave to inform his
friends and the public generally, that he has
commenced and is now carrying on the Wheel-
wright and Blacksmith's business, on his own
account, on Royal, a little below Prince street,
and flatters himself that he shall be able to
render general satisfaction, having sound and
seasoned stuff, and excellent workmen:—
these, with a determination to render every
personal attention to the execution of his
work, will he hopes secure him a portion of
the public patronage.

John Horner, jun.

November 7

d15t

TRIAL OF COLONEL A. BURR.

MOTION FOR COMMITMENT.

EXAMINATION OF EVIDENCE.

MONDAY, October 5.

(Major Bruff's evidence continued.)

As I attended daily for orders until the arrival of colonel Cushing, the next morning I found the general rather distant and reserved. He observed that he had yet enemies in the army; and among them some from his own state; that he either hated or loved Marylanders more than others; presuming this intended for me, I replied, I suppose you take me for a Marylander; "why, are you not?" I answered no. I was born in Jersey, but had the good luck to be brought young to Maryland, of which state my father, grand father and great grand father were natives—born in Jersey! (replied the general) a second cousin to a Yankee, a damned cunning fellow I suspect." This was the first rude thing he had said to me; for before this, I was treated with respect and had received many friendly letters from him; I therefore attributed this to my declining to join him in his scheme to make fortunes; some time after the troops had moved to Cold Water, an officer informed me, that they were encamped on a low Camp bottom, subject to be overflowed.

[Mr. Hay objected to the course of the testimony pursued by the witness. Colonel Burr said that he did not know the whole extent of his testimony, but that he had been introduced to show palpable contradictions in the evidence of general Wilkinson.]

The Missouri on one side and a marsh or bog on the other, and the whole cantonment commanded by a high second bank or hill in its rear; I observed the situation was not only unmilitary, but would probably become the grave of the troops if they were not removed. At that time I did not know the general had contracted for the ground as private property, "a snug fixture where he might hang up his sword." The morning after this conversation I was sent for by the general and severely and rudely reprimanded before two strangers; forbid to interfere with his plans and measures; I replied it was my duty and inclination to obey his military arrangements, but should I discover any plans or measures which put to hazard the peace and safety of the U. S. I would not keep silence, be the consequences what they might; he understood me. And from that moment I believe my ruin was determined on.

Colonel Burr arrived a little time after this at St. Louis.

[Mr. Wirt. At what time? A. I believe in August, 1805.]

A judge Easton who appeared to think very highly of colonel Burr and boasted of possessing a part of his confidence, informed me that colonel Burr had inquired of him, whether there was any officer of experience & enterprise who could be trusted with the command of an expedition to Santa Fe, and gave me a very inquisitive look. I demanded by what authority colonel Burr made the inquiry, or in what light I was to view it. He replied that colonel Burr at that time held no public office, but that he had powerful friends and would probably be in a very exalted situation before long; that I had been well spoken of to colonel Burr, (I suppose by himself) & he advised me to make him my friend. I answered that the inquiry was a suspicious one; for if government chose to employ me in that or any other way, it had a right to command my services—(for I was in service at that time). We dropped the subject.

[Mr. Martin. Was Easton at St. Louis? A. Yes, Mr. Martin. Was he in habits of great intimacy with general Wilkinson? A. Yes, there appeared to be a good understanding between the three.]

But as general Wilkinson some time before had wrote me that "every information of the route to Santa Fe would be highly acceptable" and recently sounded my inclination towards energetic governments and his grand scheme to make fortunes, I no longer doubted of their connection.

[Mr. Martin. How long was colonel Burr at St. Louis, how was he treated by general Wilkinson, and how was he sent across the river? A. When he arrived I was not in town, but understood that the general had rode out with him to the cantonment to view his troops. I saw the colonel on the evening he returned. The colonel

structured the situation and laughed at the general's military notions. Mr. Wirt. At Cold Water? A. Yes, at Cold Water, and christened afterwards Belle Fontaine. Mr. Wirt. How far from St. Louis? A. Twelve or fourteen miles. Mr. Martin. When colonel Burr was there how was he treated? A. The general made a dinner, it was understood for colonel Burr. I was invited. The colonel did not attend; but was said to be sick. When colonel Burr was leaving St. Louis I was about to cross the river to my plantation on the opposite side, his baggage was brought to the ferry boat, when I saw the general's barge getting ready with colors and a complete crew in uniform. I afterwards saw the colonel pass my farm on his journey, in company with Dr. Brown only; Easton was not with him.]

(Major Bruff's evidence to be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, November 10.

DEBATE on Mr. G. W. CAMPBELL's motion to fill up the bill on the naval establishment.

(CONTINUED.)

Mr. W. Alston said, the question was as he understood it, whether the house would pass a law for defraying the extraordinary expenses which had been incurred in consequence of certain events. To him the discussion which had taken place was the most extraordinary which he had ever witnessed. Instead of coming forward and opposing this measure, gentlemen employ themselves in justifying their conduct on former occasions, and abusing the administration. If they wish to arraign the executive or any of its acts, let them come forward in a manly manner and lay a resolution on the table for the purpose; and not arraign their conduct, while they sanction the measure. This was the proper way, & if he were displeased with the administration it was the course which he would pursue. Was it fair for gentlemen who approved its conduct, to propose measures which would cast a censure upon every step which had been taken? He thought not.

The gentleman who had just set down, had said, that he wished no concealment, he wanted information. Surely that gentleman had not read the estimate from the Secretary of the treasury laid on their tables; for in that he might find ample information; it stated the very articles for which these expenses had been incurred. It had been said there was no law to cover this expense: no person denied that. Was it a question material to the house whether they were paid for or not, or if paid for whether out of any particular appropriations? The prices given for the particular articles were shown to them; there were merchants in the house who knew what the price of these articles should be; he presumed that if any extraordinary price had been given, some gentleman would have said so.

It had been said that the president should have called congress, and not have violated the laws of his country. He thought this the greatest emergency that had ever occurred, and that we were now better prepared to decide on the important question of peace or war, than at the moment when the event had taken place which called them together: The course which had been pursued would be sanctioned by all precedent men, and if by this course war had been averted, the voice of the nation would approve it. The cases which he had heard cited did not apply, for in the present case there had been no improper application of public money; what contracts had been made it was not for him to enquire, but it appeared that not a cent of money had been drawn from the treasury without appropriation.

Mr. Chandler remarked that the gentlemen from Massachusetts and Virginia had argued much on the subject of this appropriation. Their whole argument had gone to show, that it was improper to apply money to one purpose which had been appropriated to another; or at all to apply money which had not been appropriated. It appeared to him that the present case differed very much from that of applying money without previous appropriation; there had been no money applied. The exigency of the country, in the opinion of the executive, required these contracts to be made. They had been made; but no money had been paid. The gentleman from Massachusetts wished to be told the difference between paying for an article and purchasing it: the distinction was obvious; an article may be purchased to-day and

paid for to-morrow. He must confess that in this case he could neither see misappropriation or misapplication.

(Debate to be continued.)

MINUTES.

Wednesday, November 13.

Mr. Mumford presented the petition of a number of merchants of the city of New-York, stating, that owing to the ambiguity of the law respecting the importation of copper, some difference had taken place among the collectors of revenue, and praying that the law may be amended. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Holmes said he was instructed by the committee of claims to move that they be discharged from the further consideration of several petitions and claims for compensation for services rendered during the revolutionary war, and to move that they be referred to a committee appointed on claims barred by acts of limitation, &c. Agreed.

Mr. Quincy said the house might have observed that in the message of the president of the U. S. to congress, delivered on the 27th of October, there was an express reference to a certain proclamation interdicting our ports and harbors to British armed vessels. It was in Great Britain, he understood, an universal parliamentary rule that proclamations of this kind should be laid before the parliament; and in this country it had heretofore been the usual practice. In the case of the proclamation of neutrality issued by president Washington, in 1793, in his first communication to congress, he laid it before them, and it was entered on the journals. Circumstances of however great notoriety, were not official information on which they could act; but, were it so, he had not been able to find it in any papers he could procure. He had expected it would have been connected with the report of the committee on aggressions; but, as it was not yet before the house, he moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the U. S. be requested to cause to be laid before this house a copy of his proclamation interdicting our harbors and waters to British armed vessels, &c. referred to in his message of the 27th of October last.

Mr. Crowninshield could not see any necessity for calling for this paper. He well recollected that the president had issued proclamations on other subjects which had never been laid before the house. That issued in the case of captain. Whyby commanding an armed ship of Great Britain, had not been transmitted to the house; so, in the case of the famous conspiracy of Mr. Burr, a proclamation was issued at the time, and not laid before the house, nor had the house necessary to call for these papers. They were before the public, and every member of the house must have perused them. Mr. C. wished his colleague to shew some necessity for the present call; for he could see none. The practice which had taken place in other countries was not to govern them; he might as well have drawn a precedent from the practice of France, Germany, or any other country as from Britain. Besides, he doubted whether it was the practice there: it was well known that under that government the king and council legislated in a variety of instances. The citizens of this country had suffered severely by these measures. They legislated for neutrals in this way, and property to an immense amount had been taken from our merchants under these orders, and Mr. C. did not know that their acts in such cases had been laid before the parliament or even called for. He should, however, have no objection to the call in this instance, but that he saw no necessity for it. The gentleman might perhaps not have seen the proclamation; but it was well known that it had been published in almost all the papers in the union. It first appeared in a paper of this city, and he presumed was copied from that paper into the others. He had no doubt but the proclamation would be communicated, or any other paper that might be called for.

Mr. Alston said, it was certainly very immaterial whether the resolution was adopted or not; but it was certainly causing considerable trouble for nothing to submit such a resolution to the house. The gentleman might have laid his hands on it in any paper published in the union. Did that gentleman receive an official copy of the proclamation for conveying Congress at this time? If he did, Mr. A. said he had an advantage over him; for he saw the proclamation in the newspapers, and came on in consequence; and if there had been any proclamation issued, Mr. Q. could have found it in the newspapers. He had an objection to the resolution because it was going out of the way; he had never before known an instance of a call upon the president for any proclamation which he had not thought proper to lay before them.

Mr. Quincy said he had cited the example of Great Britain, because that was the country from whose parliamentary practice so many precedents had been drawn. The proclamation of president Washington, however, was published in all the papers on the continent, and yet the president had laid it before congress on the first day of the succeeding session. He would refer to the mode in which it was presented, in order to convince the

house it had been heretofore one. The case was thus: the president of the U. S. after some preliminary observations, tells them the proclamation laid before the house had been issued. Immediately after this the journal says, a message was received from the president of the U. S. enclosing a copy of the proclamation. The case in the present instance was of much more importance: he had no conception, before he saw the report of the committee, but that it would be laid before them; he had not conceived it possible that would not be laid before them in some way. It had been said that he should give reasons for calling for it. He thought that in an important case like this the House should know what was done. He had no objection to the proclamation; but it contained certain national principles to which they ought to refer.

He was at a loss to account for the opposition which this motion received from some quarters of the house; it was impossible could be made on any other grounds than determination to vote down at all events a question that might be moved, or any enquiry that might be requested on the part of gentlemen of one description in the house. It seemed to him to be following up the advice which had lately been given to them through the channel of a paper printed in this city, which was understood generally to speak a demagogical language. I have before me, said he, the words in which this house were a short time since addressed in that paper, by a person making observations on a motion which Mr. Q. had made, and which was negatived. Mr. Q. then read the following paragraph from the National Intelligencer of November 9:

"Let them weigh well the advice of an enemy before they adopt it. Let them act, as they have done in the present instance. Let them entertain no apprehension on the score of popularity, even though their adversaries should sound the tocsin of alarm, and declare themselves the exclusive friends of the people. Let them remember that while their opponents have nothing to do but to talk, they have to act."

And was this the language in which this house was to be addressed thro' the medium of a newspaper printed at their doors? Was a mere printer to obtrude upon them his advice as to what course they were to pursue, in relation to the interests of the nation, and to denounce a portion of the house as unworthy of notice or confidence? He hoped not. But he could account for the opposition which was now given to this motion from no other reasons; for if a proclamation of this kind had been issued, they ought to have it before them.

Mr. Q. said, he possessed no interest different from any other member of the house; and assuming the right to which he was entitled, he would ask for information when he had occasion for it.

Mr. Crowninshield felt much surprised at what had been said by the gentleman last up. Had Mr. C. said any thing about it, had he made any allusion to what had appeared in a newspaper in this city, the publication was made before he had been able to arrive at this city. [Mr. Quincy here remarked, he did not refer to him.] Mr. C. did not know to whom he could refer, except to him or his friend from North Carolina. He had no intention to make any remark to hurt the gentleman's feelings with respect to what had appeared in a newspaper of this city; but what relation could that have to the subject under consideration? If the paper alluded to had infringed any privilege appertaining to him as a member of that house, of which Mr. C. said he knew nothing, he had his remedy. If of a personal nature, the gentleman had other means of satisfaction. He was perfectly at a loss as to the object the gentleman could have in bringing the matter up now. Mr. C. had alluded to the same paper: It was the only paper of any consequence in the city, and the president was obliged to take that course to circulate official acts through the Union. It had always been the custom to publish his proclamations, but in no instance had he laid them before the House. The two extraordinary sessions of congress had been held by proclamation published in the newspapers, and the proclamations for convening them had not been laid before the House. It having been done by another president had no bearing on the present case. No law existed authorizing president Washington to issue such a proclamation as that referred to; but the proclamation now referred to, as well as that in the case of Mr. Burr were issued under an act of congress. Mr. C. had no particular objection to the call; but he could not see the necessity for it. With respect to precedents in other countries, he wished them to have no influence on the proceedings in this.

Mr. Burwell did not rise to oppose the resolution; he was willing that the proclamation should be sent to them by the president; but the gentleman had expressed

fore one. The... of the U. S. at... before the house... after this the jo... received from... closing a copy of... in the present... importance; he... saw the report of... could be laid be... if it possible th... them in some wa... should give reas... ought that in an... House should kn... no objection to... certain nati... ought to refer... court for the opp... received from so... it was impossible... other grounds th... on at all events... overed, or any en... in the part of gen... the house. It see... the advice wh... them through a... in this city, wh... to speak a dem... before me, said... house were a st... that paper, by a... on a motion wh... which was negat... following para... encher of Novem...

his surprise that he did not find that proclamation contained in the report of the committee. The only reason was, that they had supposed it was sufficiently official in the newspapers, and had referred to them when occasion required, as they would have done to any other authority. He held it a correct proceeding, that it was the right of any member of that house to call for any information relative to any subject; he should always favor such an application; he therefore did not rise to oppose the gentleman's motion; but to a point for the committee's not having reported it.

Mr. Dana said that the observations of the gentleman from Virginia had been made with his general candor; he had no doubt but the committee considered such reference as they had made correct; but as no public prints were strictly official, and as they were called upon to deliberate on the proclamation itself, he thought it necessary they should have it before them. Were they not called together on this subject particularly, he might not see the same necessity for having it; but as it was to be the basis in some measure of their proceedings, they ought to have an official copy of it. Mr. D. also thought it was more correct whenever congress were called together by proclamation that they should be specially notified. The gentleman from Massachusetts was in an error so far as related to the form of giving notice of extraordinary sittings; he had understood the gentleman to say that congress were called together by a proclamation published in a newspaper, which was official notice. This was not the correct course. It was true they were now all gathered together; but their journals would not show how. When an extraordinary session had been called for by a letter had been addressed to each member from the secretary of state, enclosing the proclamation for the purpose, and this was capable of being done in every instance, by transmitting these letters to the executive of each state, who might notify them individually. This had been the course, and he thought it more correct than the other.

The question on the resolution being taken, was carried, 70 to 33; and Messrs Quincy and Burwell named as a committee to wait on the president for the purpose.

Messrs. Chandler and Clepton presented papers respecting post roads which were referred.

Mr. Quincy, from the committee appointed to wait on the president in conformity to a resolution passed this day, reported that they had executed that duty, and that he would cause a copy of the said proclamation to be furnished to morrow morning.

The house, according to the order of the day, went into a committee of the whole.

Mr. Bassett in the chair. On the report of the committee of elections, on the contested election of William McCreery; when a lengthy debate ensued. Messrs. Desha and Findley supported the original report, and Messrs. Sawyer and Love opposed it.

The question was then taken on the amendment proposed by Mr. Bibb on Monday, and negatived by a large majority.

When Mr. Randolph opposed the report at considerable length, and Mr. Key replied; after which

Mr. J. Clay moved to amend the original resolution reported by the committee of elections, as follows:

Resolved, That the second section of the 1st article of the constitution of the United States having prescribed the qualifications of the person who may be elected representative in the congress of the U. S. neither the congress of the United States nor the legislature of any of the states can constitutionally add to, or take from those qualifications.

Resolved, That the several sections of the two acts of the state of Maryland passed in Nov. 1790, and in Nov. 1802, so far as the said sections require that any person elected to serve as a representative in Congress from any particular district of the said state shall at the time of his election be a resident in the district for which he is elected, and which require twelve months previous residence, do add to the qualifications required by the constitution of the United States, and are therefore void.

Resolved, That Wm. McCreery returned as a representative in Congress for the district composed of the city and county of Baltimore in the state of Maryland was at the time of his election an inhabitant of the said state, and possessed of all the other qualifications required by the constitution

of the U. S. to entitle him to serve as a representative in Congress.

Therefore Resolved, That William McCreery is entitled to his seat in this House.

Mr. J. Clay advocated; and Messrs. Thomas, Alston, Smilie, Masters, Pitkin, Rhea, opposed the resolutions on the ground that they were not in order, or on the score of inexpediency.

Mr. Rhea of Ten. moved to strike out the word *therefore*, which motion was declared by the chair to be out of order.

At this time a motion being made for the committee to rise.

Mr. Smilie said, he had wished an immediate decision on the report, in order that the house might be at liberty to enter on national business of more immediate importance; but from the situation in which he now saw the committee he wished they should rise.

Mr. J. Clay said, that if the gentleman wished to consult his pillow, or any thing else he might do it; but Mr. C. hoped the committee would not rise without deciding on the resolutions.

The motion for rising was carried 72 being in favor of it; when the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again 74 being in favor of it.

A motion was made that the amendment offered by Mr. Clay be printed and negatived, 54 to 34.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, November 19:

Mr. J. Richards, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of A. J. Villard, made a report in his favor, which was referred to a committee of the whole on Monday week.

Mr. Hoge presented the petition of Ch. Raitt, respecting the manufacture of cloth; which was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. J. Clay moved that the petition of John Lehman, stating that he served as a surgeon in the revolutionary war; and owing to the hardships he then experienced, he had become a cripple, and was extremely poor; and praying relief, be referred to the committee of claims.

Agreed.

Mr. J. Clay from the committee to whom was referred the petition of William Lewis and Hugh Maxwell, reported a bill authorizing the purchase of certain copies of the journals of congress; which was read twice, and referred to a committee of the whole house on Tuesday next.

Mr. Smilie presented the petition of Israel Isaac a soldier in the revolutionary war, praying for compensation. Referred to the committee on claims barred, &c.

Mr. Epes presented the petition of John McKimney, surveyor of the port of Alexandria, praying for an increase of salary.

Referred to the committee of ways and means.

The Speaker laid before the house a report from the secretary of war on the petition of John Evans, stating that a certain David Scott enjoyed a pension for services during the revolutionary war after said Scott had been broken for misconduct. The secretary states that the papers relative to said pension had been burned at the fire which destroyed part of the records; therefore he could say nothing of the justice of it. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Winn, from the committee appointed to prepare standing rules and orders for the government of the house, made a report which was referred to a committee of the whole.

The order of the day being called on the report of the committee of elections on the contested election of Mr. McCreery.

Mr. Milnor moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the report, with a view to its recommitment to the committee of elections. Messrs. Milnor, Smilie, Southard, Van Horst, Truop, Alexander and J. Montgomery, expressed themselves in favor of a recommitment, and Messrs. Cook, Rhea and Alston against it; when

The question on discharging the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the report was taken and carried, seventy-seven members rising in its favor.

Mr. Milnor then moved a recommitment to the committee of the elections, which was opposed by Mr. D. R. Williams; to whom Messrs. Milnor and Southard replied.

The question on recommitment was taken and carried, seventy being in favor of it.

Mr. Lewis moved for the order of the day on the bill for the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac.

The house went into a committee of the whole on the subject, 65 being in favor of

it; and the motion to strike out the first section being still before the committee, Messrs. Nelson, Sloan and Key spoke in favor of the motion, and Mr. Lewis opposed it; when

The question was taken on striking out the first section and negatived, 78 against 41.

The bill was then nearly all read over by sections, and the blanks filled, when the hour of adjournment being arrived, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Adjourned.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

SALEM, November 17.

FROM RUSSIA.

Captain Haraden, who arrived yesterday from Petersburg, informs us, that great numbers of troops had been entering that place for some time before his departure, with immense quantities of artillery, and every kind of military apparatus—tunnaces were preparing on the mole for hearing shot—block ships were fitting, and playing stations for defence, and every kind of preparation was making, as tho' they expected an attack; doubtless their apprehensions were from the English. A French ambassador had recently arrived there, and a change in the ministry followed. Most of the nobles were said to consider the late peace a disgraceful act. The king of Sweden was spoken of as a gallant, able and warlike prince, who, in considerable as his power was, might still be able to give annoyance to Russia. The memory of Charles XII. probably is not obliterated. At Copenhagen, where capt. H. stopped, the language was, that they had been betrayed by the Crown Prince.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25.

New-York, Saturday, (noon) Nov. 12.

The ship Naries, arrived at Boston on Tuesday, in a short passage from Liverpool. Her London papers are to October 12th, at which time no embargo had been laid on American shipping, nor had any blockading decree been issued against France.

Mr. Monroe took leave of the king on the 7th October, preparatory to his embarkation. It is said his instructions were too limited to enable him to bring the negotiation to a conclusion, and that the British ultimatum had been or would be forwarded to their minister in this country. One account says that Mr. Monroe sailed on the 11th in the Revenge; another that he would return in a merchant ship. Russia has shut her ports to the English—and the Eyder has been declared in a state of blockade. Ten or 12 American vessels, bound to Antwerp or Holland, were detained in the Downs.

Arrived at Falmouth, Oct. 7th, ship Betsey, from New York for Amsterdam. Deal, October 9, came down Young Factor, for New York. Gravesend, Oct. 6, passed by Pennsylvania, New York. Greenock, Oct. 3, arrived Rover, New York. Deal, Oct. 4, sailed Remittance, New York.

Captain Haraden, arrived at Salem on the 16th, instant from Cronstadt, informs, that on the 4th of October, the Scaw S. E. 6 leagues distant, he spoke the ship Pigou, captain Collet, of Philadelphia, from Cronstadt for London—who informed him, that previous to his leaving Cronstadt, all the English vessels were detained by order of the Russian government. Captain Haraden left at Elsinore 3d October, ship James, captain Skinner for Philadelphia.

A serious question. If we quietly and passively permit the French government to carry into operation their blockading decree, is direct violation of a solemn treaty, may not Great Britain, by the law of nations, consider us as having voluntarily relinquished our neutrality, and taken part in the war against her? A nation who suffers herself to be made a tool by one belligerent against another, is no longer neutral nor is it incumbent on the belligerent thus injured to consider or treat her as such. Unless our government, therefore, are resolved to join France in the war against Great Britain, we should be glad to know what steps they are taking to maintain our neutrality against this violent aggression of France which is now of a years duration. [U. S. Gazette.]

A CASE.—If the government of the U. S. should permit Great Britain, without resistance, to take possession of the port

of New York and hold it as a naval station, allowing her to fit out ships of war there, to carry in prizes, &c. would not France be justified in declaring, that inasmuch as we permitted our neutrality to be violated, and our territory to be invaded by one belligerent to the injury of the other, we had thereby taken part in the war against France? In like manner, if we, without resistance, permit France to violate her treaty with us in such a manner as to produce a direct and serious injury to Great Britain, do we not thereby afford to the latter a justifiable cause of war against us? or, more correctly speaking, do we not rather, by the very act, render ourselves a party in the war against Great Britain?

[Ibid.]

Mr. Roberts on, in a late communication made to the Royal Society, has related a remarkable circumstance in the history of the variation of the Compass. Since 1660 the compass has not varied at Jamaica. It is now what it was in the times of Halley, 6 1-2 degrees east. Of the grants a map was given upon a magnetic meridian and the direction of the meridian remains the same. Since the original grants new maps upon new scales, have been constructed, and all of them are found to agree with the first maps in the direction of the magnetic meridian. If the boundary line passed thro' a forest of marked trees, such trees as are found are coincident with the present meridian. The districts were formerly by the cardinal points, and examined by compass, the lines are found the same. Such well attested facts discover to us how little is truly known of the science of magnetism. And as very much depends upon a full knowledge of the variation, the variation is recommended to every friend of useful discovery.

NOTICE.

Battalion Courts of Enquiry will be held at the Council Chamber on Monday the 30th of the present month, for the Assessment of Fines—and a Legionary Court of Enquiry will be held at the same place on Saturday the 12th of December next, for hearing Appeals and performing other duties required by law. The Courts will be opened at ten o'clock in the morning on each day.

By order,

P. TRIPLETT, Adjutant. 4t.

COMPANY ORDERS,

NOVEMBER 25.

THE Members of Capt. Deneale's Company of Volunteers, are hereby notified to parade at the Court House Square, on Saturday the 26th instant, precisely at 3 o'clock, P. M. armed and equipped agreeably to law, with ten rounds of blunt cartridges.

By order,

Wm. F. GRAY, 1st Serjeant. 3t.

WHEREAS JOHN BOGAN hath by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Congress, for the relief of insolvent debtors within the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that he is in actual confinement in the jail of Alexandria county at the suit of Adam Douglass, and being unable to discharge the said claim with others against him, has offered to deliver up to the use of his creditors, all his property, real, personal and mixed—Notice is therefore given, to the creditors of the said JOHN BOGAN, that on Saturday the 28th day of the present month between the hours of nine and twelve o'clock of the same day, at the court house in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor will be administered to the said JOHN BOGAN and a trustee appointed agreeably to the said act of congress, unless cause be then & there shewn to the contrary.

By order of the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the District of Columbia, this 25th of Nov. 1807.

G. Deneale, C. C.

Nov. 25.

Fall Goods.

JOSEPH JANNEY

Has received by the late arrivals, an extensive assortment of

FALL GOODS.

10th mo. 20, d8t Stawff

ISAAC M'PHERSON

HAS LATELY IMPORTED & NOW OFFERS FOR SALE,

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

BOLTING CLOTHS,

Of the Manufactory of the Old Three Kings, that are warranted good, are purchased with cash, and sold at a small profit.

ALSO, ON HAND,

A large quantity of BURR BLOCK, of good quality and a sufficient number of hands to execute any order for MILL-STONES at a short notice, No. 30, Fayette-street, Baltimore.

11th mo. 23.

2d 181st

Joseph Mandeville,
Corner of KING and FAIRFAX-STREETS,
ALEXANDRIA,
HAS FOR SALE,
An assortment of WINES, LI-
QUORS, GROCERIES, &c.
Consisting of

MADEIRA
Port
Sherry
Lisbon
Malaga
Teneriffe &
Cork

WINES.

Old St. Estephe Medoc, latest, in cases of one dozen
A few dozen fine old frontinac
Ditto do. best wine bitters
Jamaica and West-India rum
New-England do.
Cogniac, Bourdeaux and Naples brandy
Holland and country gin
Schiedam gin in cases
Irish whiskey, very old
70 barrels Pennsylvania rye whiskey
Cider in barrels
White wine and Cider vinegar
Florence oil in flasks
2 hogheads Havana honey
15 do. choice retailing molasses

Gunpowder
Imperial
Hyson
Young Hyson
Hyson-Skin and
Souchong

TEAS

of good quality.

Muscovado sugars, different qualities
Bengal white do.
Loaf and lump sugars, Philadelphia, Bal-
timore and Alexandria.
Leiper's, Garrett's, and Hamilton's snuff
in bottles and bladders.
Macuba and rapce do.
Clover-seed, (Penn. warranted)
Mace; nutmegs; cloves; cassia; pimen-
to; pepper; ginger, race and ground; Cay-
enne pepper; refined salt-petre.
Coffee; chocolate; rice; pearl barley;
London and Philadelphia mustard; basket
salt; starch; fig blue; floutant indigo; Geor-
gin and Tennessee cotton; flax; wool; mad-
der; copperas; alum; brimstone; chalk;
pipes in boxes; wrapping paper and twine;
traces; bed cords; leading lines; demijohns;
gin cases; patent shot; brandy wine gunpow-
der; Harvey's gunpowder, [the only real Brit-
ish battle powder] from F to treble sealed;
chewing tobacco; best Havana segars.
Muscateel and bloom raisins in boxes.
Sun raisins in casks.
Zante currants; prunes; soft shelled al-
monds.
A few boxes excellent pickles, each one
dozen bottles assorted; capers, olives and
chovies, for sale by the box.
A quantity of clean good alum salt suitable
for the fishery, &c. &c.

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, on King-street, has in
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh supply of Genuine Articles in
the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms
Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-
lities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder,
Imperial,
Hyson,
Young Hyson,
Hyson-Skin, and
Souchong

TEAS,
particularly select-
ed for
family use.

Best green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality
Madeira,
Busellos,
Sherry,
Lisbon,
Teneriffe,
Malaga, and
Genuine old Port

WINE S.

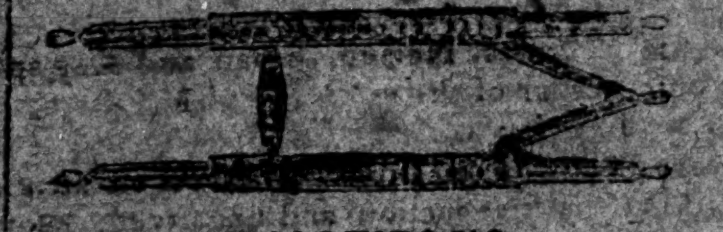
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincente, and New
England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whisky,
Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar.
Stoughton's Bitters,

Mace, nutmegs, cloves, cassia, pimenta,
Cayenne and black pepper, race and ground
Ginger, basket salt for table use, pearl barley,
rice, starch, fig blue, soap, mould, dipt and
spermaceti candles, refined salt-petre, floutant
indigo, alum, copperas, madder, brimstone,
spinning cotton, patent shot all sizes, best en-
glish and country made gunpowder, segars
and smoking tobacco, very neat chewing to-
bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's snuff, Hunter's pipes
in boxes.

London mustard, warranted of a superior
quality, Dixon's best ditto, wrapping paper
demijohns, &c. &c. with generally every ar-
ticle in his line—the whole of which have been
selected with care, and will be disposed of on
the very lowest terms

Printing in all its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders

FOR Ease, Elegance, Strength, &c. far ex-
ceeds any in use. To be had wholesale
and retail at the MANUFACTORY, lower end
of Prince Street Alexandria.

M. B. The Subscriber has a complete as-
sortment well adapted for the Winter Season,
and can supply wholesale purchasers on ad-
vantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

Sept. 25

d6m.

DIRECTIONS.

The buttons on the back parts of the waist-
band ought to be placed the same distance
from each other, as the two center buttons on
the Suspenders, to prevent improper strain-
ing and thereby destroying the ease designed
in the construction of the article.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The public are hereby notified, that a peti-
tion will be presented to the next general as-
sembly of Virginia praying that a Company
be incorporated to pave a road leading from
Fauquier court house by the Buckland Mills,
to Fairfax court-house, in the direction to A-
lexandria.

October 7.

law8t

FOR SALE.

On Tuesday the twenty-second of December
next, WILL BE SOLD at public sale, on the
premises, that pleasant seat—

PROSPECT HILL,

the late residence of John Gibson, esq. de-
scribed. Containing about one hundred and
seventy acres of LAND; the greater part un-
der good inclosures, with a large, handsome,
and commodious dwelling-house, and every
necessary out-house in good order—convenient
and well finished stables—a young apple or-
chard of choice fruit beginning to bear—an
excellent garden—and a well of fine water.

This place is situated near Dumfries—is
very healthy—and commands a delightful pros-
pect of the Potomac.

A further description is deemed unneces-
sary, as it is presumed any gentleman wish-
ing to purchase, will view the premises.

The terms of sale will be six months credit,
the purchaser giving bond with approved se-
curity. Immediate possession will be given.

John Spencer,
James Reid,

Executors of John Gibson.

Dumfries, Nov. 16.

cots

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

GRAND LOTTERY,
BALTIMORE.

AUTHORISED by the general assembly
of the state of Maryland, the scheme of
which is the most brilliant ever offered to the
citizens of the U. S. containing besides a large
number of other good prizes,

1 prize of 30,000 dollars.
1 do. of 15,000
3 do. of 10,000
3 do. of 5,000
5 do. of 1,500
7 do. of 1,000

Not two blanks to a prize, and the lowest
prize is twelve dollars. The scheme contains
only 21,500 tickets; 10,000 of which are ac-
tually sold to a company of gentlemen, in N.
York, to whom the Managers have obligated
themselves to commence the drawing in the
city of Baltimore, On THURSDAY the 31st
day of DECEMBER next, and to draw 500 tick-
ets per day.

Tickets and Shares are now selling in a va-
riety of numbers and very rapidly, at TEN
DOLLARS and a HALF each, for a short time at

G. & R. WAITE'S

Truly Portable Lottery-Office, corner of
MARKET and CHARLES-STREETS,
BALTIMORE.

The grandeur of the scheme of the above
Lottery, together with an assurance from the
Managers that it will positively commence
drawing on the 31st day of December next,
have been a sufficient inducement for the sub-
scribers to come to the city of Baltimore for
the express purpose of facilitating the sale
of the tickets.

G. & R. Waite.

One of the above firm will personally
attend the drawing daily, to take down the
numbers correctly, as will also one of their
clerks.

The next New York Lottery will not com-
mence drawing till April next—tickets of
which lottery may be had at Waite's offices,
No. 34 and No. 35, Maiden Lane New-York.

Distant adventurers, accompanying
their orders with bank notes of any descrip-
tion to either of Waite's offices, in New-York
or Baltimore, may have Tickets and Shares
forwarded to any amount with the utmost
punctuality, and the earliest advice sent them
of their success. All prizes sold by G. and
R. Waite, will be paid by them.

117 Tickets in the above lottery are to be
had at J. Maren's book-store, George-Town,
where the prize list will be regularly received.

October 13.

Star 2nd

Notice is hereby given,

THAT an annual meeting of the stock
holders in the Little River Turnpike Compa-
ny, will take place on the first Monday in
December next, at the house of John Good-
ing, at the old Turnpike Gate, in Fairfax
county, for transacting the business of the
Company. At same time and place, an elec-
tion will be held for a President, four Direc-
tors and a Treasurer, for the ensuing year.

Jonah Thompson,

Treasurer.

November 18.

law1st MinDec

Little Falls of Potomac.

TO BE SOLD,

Three hundred acres of LAND, lately be-
longing to the estate of Philip R. Fendall, Es-
quire, deceased, at the Little Falls, and bor-
dering on the river Potomac.

On this tract are a stone dwelling-house
and tobacco warehouse on the main road near
to the river—several other buildings, with
lands well improved; part of them where
town lots were lately contemplated, with the
sanction of the legislature, are said to be re-
markably fertile. There are also on the pre-
mises A VACANT MILL SEAT, several
very valuable FISH STANDS, and inexhaust-
ible QUARRIES of Stone for building ware-
houses and cellar walls, esteemed equal to any,
and superior to most, foundation stone on the
Potomac, having always commanded the high-
est prices.

The good quality of the stone on the banks
of the river, to which vessels of any burthen
that can go up to George-town can go and take
them off—their vicinity to George-town, the
city of Washington and Alexandria, being a-
bout three miles from the two first, and ten
from the last-mentioned, by water or by land
—a very valuable merchant mill adjoining, and
a bridge preparing to be thrown across the Po-
tomac near to the mill, with other non-enum-
erated advantages, which a person inclined to
purchase would discover on a slight view of
the premises, renders it unnecessary to en-
large or comment on their value.

For terms apply to Francis Green, Esq. of
Medford, near Boston, Massachusetts—to
Tristram Dalton, Esqr. of Alexandria, or to
the subscriber

Lewis Deblois.

Alexandria, 11th Nov.

law3w

GREAT BARGAINS.

INTENDING to remove to the state of
Tennessee as soon as possible, I wish to
dispose of the following valuable and increas-
ing property upon low terms, which property
I inherited from my ancestors, who have had
a legal title to the same for upwards of one
hundred years.

One tract well known by the name
of Abingdon, being on the Potomac river
between Alexandria and George Town, and
nearly opposite the city of Washington, beau-
tifully situated, containing about Four Hun-
dred acres, now leased to the Mr. Wises for
three hundred and sixty dollars per annum
with other stipulations contained in the said
lease.

One other tract contiguous to the
first, leased to William Fraser for forty dol-
lars per annum, containing about six a-
cres.

One other tract containing ten acres
of bottom land, adjoining the Four Mile Mill
tract.

One other tract contiguous to the
Abingdon estate, and within two and a half
miles of George-Town, containing 725 acres.
The greatest part of this land is heavily cov-
ered with red and white Oak.

A. L. S. O.

Three thousand acres on the Scioto
River, in the state of Ohio.

This tract descended to me from my uncle
George D. Alexander, being one moiety of
the land he was entitled to for his military ser-
vices during the revolutionary war. All the
title papers with the wills under which I am
entitled to the above property, are in the
hands of Baldwin Dade, Esq. to whom ap-
plication will please to be made for terms &c.
he being legally authorised to contract and
dispose of all the above valuable property, for
which good and satisfactory titles will be given.

Waiter S. Alexander.

August 13.

co

Valuable Property for Sale.

TO BE SOLD, in four distinct lots or to-
gether, four acres of LAND, contain-
ing from one and a quarter acre to two acres
each, most eligibly situated without the terri-
tory of Columbia, extending in a right line
from Gibbon-street to Great-Hunting-Creek,
intersecting Jefferson, Franklin, and Green-
street, and bounding east and west on Fay-
ette and Payne-streets.

A plan of the ground and further particulars
may be obtained by application to

James Patton.

ALMANACS for 1808,

Just published and for sale, by

Cotton and Stewart.

Just Received,

Per schooner Good Intent, from London,
for sale by

Faxon, Metcalf & Co.

Corner Prince and Water streets

4000 bnshels ground allum sal.

50 boxes dipt candles

50 reams writing paper

15 barrels apples

45 cheeses, good quality

Also in Store,

10 pipes Holland gin

10 pipes first proof French brandy

6 ditto fourth do. Cogniac do.

6 hbls New England rum

40 bis Boston beef

4 half barrels ditto pork

20 boxes brown soap

60 ditto cod fish

100 ditto mould candles

20 dozen sifters

Also, a general assortment of Shoes

as usual, for terms apply as above.

November 9

BALTIMORE

Rolling and Slitting-Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from
the manufactory a complete supply of
3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d and 20 pen-
ny Hoop Iron suitable for cut nails—Also,
Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes manufac-
tured from iron of the best quality and executed
in the neatest manner, which they sell at Phil-
adelphia prices for cash, or on the usual cre-
dit for acceptance in Baltimore. They also
execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the
neatest manner at very short notice.

Andrew & Thomas Ellicott.

Baltimore, Oct. 31. [Nov. 3] 1819

To Parents, Guardians, & Teachers,

JUST PUBLISHED,

BY COTTON AND STEWART,

ALEXANDRIA.

MAVOR'S

UNIVERSAL SPELLING-BOOK,

Accompanied by a progressive series of Easy

and Familiar Lessons.

Intended as an Introduction to the first Ele-
ments of the English Language.

THE AUTHOR'S PREFACE.

NOTWITHSTANDING the vast number of indi-
cary books for children in the Nursery, which have
been written within these few years by persons of dis-
tinguished abilities and fancied with their names, it
must still be allowed, that there has not appeared an
introduction to Reading, for the general use of schools,
that rises above the level of the vulgar, though popular
compilations of Byche, Dilworth and Penning. The
superiority of the first eminece have contributed to
rear the fabric of learning, while the foundation has al-
most invariably been suffered to be laid, by the most taste-
less and ignorant workmen. The consequence has fre-
quently been, as might be expected from such a pro-
cedure; the taste has been vitiated at the very commence-
ment; and it has often proved more difficult to remove
error, than it would have cost pains to plant originally
the principles of truth.

For the neglect we have alluded to, it would be im-
possible to produce any consistent reason. Perhaps the
pride of acknowledged literature could not stop to an
occupation reputed so mean, as that of compiling a Spell-
ing Book. Yet to lay the first stone of a noble edifice,
has ever been a task delegated to the most honorable
hands; and to sow the first seeds of useful learning in
the nascent mind, is an employment that cannot be dis-
graceful to the most illustrious talents. Bishop Lowth
wrote an excellent English grammar, and several men
of rank in literature have benefited the public by similar
productions; yet it is in vain that grammars are written,
if no one has learned to read; it is in vain that the subli-
est discoveries are made in any art or science, if the
generality of the world are precluded from profiting by
them, for want of previous instruction in the first prin-
ciples with which they are connected.

The Editor of the following sheets is fully convinced
of the solidity of his inferences and the justice of his re-
marks, in whatever light his present undertaking may be
regarded. Humble or degrading as it may appear to
those who, perhaps, have no higher pretensions than
himself, he cannot think that labor dishonorable, which
is so manifestly beneficial to the rising generation; nor
has he any reason to fear, but that the candid and judi-
cious will appreciate his motives and his production as
they deserve. Our sentiments and our conduct are more
influenced by early impressions than many seem willing
to allow. The stream will always flow inured with
the nature of its source. A just maxim, a humane prin-
ciple, a germ of knowledge early imbibed, will be per-
manent to the last. The first books we read can re-
ver be forgotten, nor the principles they inculcate, era-
dicated. Hence, in the prosecution of this work, care
has been taken to make every lesson or essay, as far as
the nature and intention of the plan would allow, tend to
some useful purpose of information or instruction. Even in
the more easy progressive lessons, where sense was limi-
ted to a single syllable, it is hoped something will be found
to please and to improve, nor will this be thought dis-
cult. To tread in the steps of a Harpault, a Jaudin, an
Edgeworth, a Trimmer, a Kerguelan, and to accompa-
ny their labors to the benevolent design in hand, only
acquired a little taste and judgment, which any person
engaged in with education and books ought to possess.

In short, the Editor feels inclined to believe, that the
manual for early youth will be found much better adapted
for the purpose than any that has preceded it, and
consequently he anticipates the kind acceptance of Teachers
in general. It probably will tend to facilitate the
labour, by furnishing subjects more agreeable to the re-
pilot, than the dry intricacy of most books of the kind, and
it cannot fail to redound to their credit, if by giving
youth an opportunity of getting a much general know-
ledge as could be crowded within the limits prescribed.
Indeed it was a remark of the publisher, (to whom
English youth are under singular obligations for the
help them with many valuable opportunities of improve-
ment) when he earnestly pressed this work on the
Editor's attention, "That a Spelling Book for young
children, the whole library of a poor child, and as when
they pursue a bible into his hands, it could scarcely contain
a greater variety of useful matter, as the
will permit." The compilation has been conducted with
an eye to this principle.

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SAMUEL SNOWDEN,

For the Proprietors.